

Winnipeg

18-

MANITOBA

CANADA



Where a
Western Welcome
Awaits You...



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH



KNOX CHURCH



ST. BONIFACE CATHEDRAL



AIRPORT

Public Buildings · Churches · Railways ·

THE FORKS" was the first name of what is now Winnipeg. The name tells the City's story and explains its railways, public buildings and churches—for transportation made this City.

The valleys of the Mississippi and Red River of the North form the chief route north-and-south up the centre of our continent. Across it, the great transcontinental route north of the Great Lakes funnels through The Forks, where the Red is joined by the Assiniboine River, from the west. Thus The Forks were bound to be a trading place, and today the site of a city—Winnipeg, metropolis of the Canadian prairies.

The first, Red River Valley Railway, was built north to Winnipeg from Minnesota in 1878. When the Canadian Pacific built from eastern Canada in 1881-80, the future of Winnipeg was made. The lines now united in the Canadian National Railways thickened the network that fans out from the City.

And the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Soo and the Midland railways added their services from the south. Today all Canada's transcontinental routes—airway, railway and highway—centre on this city.

The Legislative Building of the Province of Manitoba—recognized as one of the most beautiful buildings in North America—marks the natural choice of Winnipeg as a capital. The next finest public building is the Civic Auditorium, one of the best in Canada, seating 4,000 people. Other landmarks are the Grain Exchange building, the two great department stores of the Hudson's Bay Company and the T. Eaton Company, the Dominion building, the two railway stations, the City Hall, the Law Courts, and the University of Manitoba.

St. Boniface Cathedral carries on the oldest church in Greater Winnipeg, of which John Greenleaf Whittier wrote "The bells of the Roman mission, that call from their turrets twain." St. John's Cathedral (Church of England) and Old Kildonan Church (Presbyterian) likewise are the mother churches in the whole West, of their denominations.



C.P.S. STATION



SCIENCE BUILDING U. OF M.



DOMINION PUBLIC BUILDING



C.N.R. STATION



Recreation

WINNIPEG is a city of the open air—of parks, boulevards and trees; of weekends at nearby beach or skiing resorts; and of outdoor sports. Yet the City is well supplied with hotels, theatres and dancing places.

PARKS . . . Four large parks and some forty smaller ones dot the City with open spaces, lawns and trees. Those unused to the banks of prairie rivers always are surprised when from the tops of tall buildings they look out over miles of massed green foliage roofing the streets of Winnipeg in summer. More than 200 miles of the City's streets have been boulevarded and planted with trees, some of which are overarching now with the growth of fifty years.

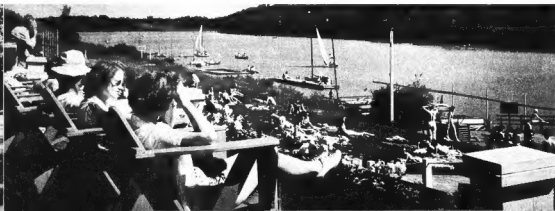
Largest of Winnipeg's beauty spots is Assiniboine Park, an area of 300 acres straddling the Assiniboine River five miles west of the City Hall. The site was chosen for its natural beauty when the City bought it in 1910. But since then it has been added to in many ways. The half-timbered pavilion with its tall tower is a landmark, as well as a place for refreshments. The Conservatory and Palm House, the only one in Western Canada, is a favorite point of call all the year around, particularly during the annual Chrysanthemum Show in November. The Zoo has both native and imported animals and birds, including a pair of lions and a band of buffalo, the latter the faunal emblem of the Province of Manitoba. Wide-spreading lawns, plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers, and a variety of sports grounds complete the park.

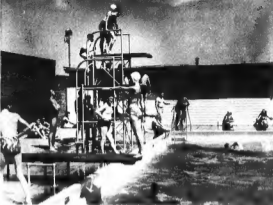
Best known of the City's natural parks is Kildonan Park, three and a half miles north of the City Hall. Here 98 acres of the towering elm forest that originally lined the Red River banks has been cared for, beautified with lawns, and equipped with a pavilion and picnic places. Across the north fence, another 96 acres are operated as a municipal golf course.

St. Vital Park—110 acres, and Wildewood Park—70 acres, situated on the east and west banks respectively of the Red River, a few miles south of the City Hall, are well-forested natural parks with deciduous trees and native shrubs.

SUMMER RESORTS . . . Winnipeg's summer playgrounds are scattered across 150 miles, from the beaches of Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg through the forest streams and lakeshores of the Winnipeg River and the Whiteshell Forest Reserve, to Keewatin, Kenora and the islands of Lake of the Woods. The resorts nearest to the city—Winnipeg Beach and the other beaches on the west side of huge Lake Winnipeg, Grand, Victoria, and other beaches on the east side—are from fifty to seventy-five miles from the City by good roads or fast trains, and can easily be visited for an afternoon or longer.

WINTER RESORTS . . . Snow Valley and La Riviere, in the hills of the Pembina Mountain sixty miles southwest of Winnipeg, are the best-developed so far of the City's skiing resorts. Winter holidays and winter weekends are becoming popular, and more and more summer places are being equipped to be enjoyed in winter also.





SARGENT PARK POOL



Sports

Golf, tennis, canoeing, swimming, riding and lawn bowling are the most popular summer sports.

Winnipeg is unusually well provided with beautiful, sporty golf courses. Two of these, Kildonan and Windsor Parks, are municipally operated, and are open to the public on payment of a small greens fee.

The Kildonan course lies next to Kildonan Park, north of the City, beside No. 1 Highway. An 18-hole course, 5,474 yards long, it has a comfortable clubhouse where lockers may be rented and refreshments taken, much rolling land, beautiful vistas and several unusual natural hazards.

Windsor Park municipal golf course is three miles southeast of the City Hall, off St. Anne's Road. The Seine River winds through the 131 acres of the course, and players have to cross

this natural hazard four times in playing the 18 holes as well as negotiating a number of sporty holes along the natural ravine which runs through most of the course, making it one of the sportiest around Winnipeg. The site is studded with large elms and oaks and clumps of native shrubs. Club-house facilities, like those at the Kildonan municipal course, are available for a small fee.

Half-a-dozen commercial golf courses operate around the City, where one may play on payment of greens fees. And there are several private clubs, where visitors play as members' guests.

Public, hard courts for tennis are provided at Sargent Park, and grass courts at Assiniboine Park. Most of the tennis, however, is played on the courts of church organizations or of private clubs.

Water sports—swimming, canoeing and sailing—centre in two private canoe clubs and a swimming club. But a large canoe livery operates on a beautiful stretch of the Red River at River Park. There are several commercial beaches for swimming on both rivers, with a large outdoor swimming pool at Sargent Park

and big indoor pools at the public baths on Sherbrook Street and on Pritchard Avenue.

Riding horses may be rented from several riding clubs in the suburbs, most of which are located close to open country, where one may ride for miles through fields and poplar bluffs.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS . . . Baseball all summer—football, both soccer and rugby, in the cooler months—horse racing at spring and fall meets—are the chief spectator sports seen outdoors in Winnipeg. Baseball and football are played on several sports fields. Racing is enjoyed on two tracks, Polo Park and Whittier Park.

Indoor amusements, besides the theatres and dancing, include the flashing speed of hockey games; basketball tournaments; the bonspiels of the many curling clubs, leading up to the great, annual Winnipeg Bonspiel; and indoor bowling.





Historical . . .

WOULD you re-live two hundred years of adventure? You may do it in Greater Winnipeg.

See the Forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, birthplace of this City. The La Verendrye monument, to the first white man who led the way to the Forks in 1736, as he sought the Western Sea. The Peguis monument in Kildonan Park, to the Saulteaux chief who befriended the first settlers in 1812. The Seven Oaks monument on Main Street, where fur traders of the North-West Company massacred a score of settlers in 1816. Fort Garry Gate, last relic of Forts Rouge, Gibraltar, Douglas and Upper Fort Garry, of the fur trade days that gave way to settlement when the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company was established in 1821. Old Kildonan, St. Andrew's and St. Clement's—Mapleton churches by the Red River, marking the growth of the Red River Settlement. The Countess of Dufferin, first railway locomotive in the West, brought to Winnipeg by barge in 1878, and now in front of the Canadian Pacific Railway station.





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